

REMARKS

This Amendment is in response to the Office Action of February 16, 2005 in which claims 1-31 were rejected.

The specification has been checked and some further minor errors have been corrected as per the request of the Examiner.

The acknowledgement of receipt of the priority document is noted but it is pointed out that the claim is under 35 U.S.C. § 120 (bypass continuation), as correctly noted on the Official Filing Receipt.

It is noted that the drawings are accepted.

As mentioned above, the specification has been amended to correct the informalities noted by the Examiner. Withdrawal of the objection is requested.

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection of claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31, the “and/or” style has been cancelled and an appropriate substitute provided therefor. Regarding claims 1, 6, 9, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31, the parentheticals have been cancelled.

Regarding claim 16, the word “partly” has been cancelled and different language has been substituted.

Withdrawal of the indefiniteness rejection is requested.

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of claims 1-28, 30 and 31 as being anticipated by Chang et al (U.S. 5,958,016), applicant has the following remarks.

Document U.S. 5,958,016 by Chang relates to an Internet-Web link for access to intelligent network service control. In this regard, as stated in column 20, lines 17 to 27, a user selects a page relating to AIN services in order to modify AIN service related parameters, or, alternatively, the user selects a page relating to switch based services in order to modify switch based service parameters.

This, in turn, imposes a certain knowledge of the underlying technology/protocols on the user. Namely, a user has to be aware of the service type to which specific service features refer to/rely on.

However, in general, end users of mobile communication devices are not too experienced with underlying technical details and thus, the method proposed in the document by Chang imposes a certain burden on the users, and also might involve a certain error rate due to unexperienced users.

The present invention aims to solve such problems and to improve pre-existing systems in this regard. This object is achieved by the method according to claim 1 as amended. Amended claim 1 is based on claim 1 as on file with an

amendment of the feature of “creating a content ...” based on e.g. paragraph [0083] of the A1 publication of the present invention (see page 10, line 28 to page 11, line 4).

By providing such a user interface for all profile types, and by determining, at the browsing means, which profile type is selected and/or modified due to user interacting with the content, the user interface hides from the user the fact whether the current profile is a standard one, ... or whether the profile is a IN-base one .... Such an advantage is for example stated on page 7, paragraph [0017] of the laid-open publication of the present U.S. application (see page 17, lines 18-21) and is further derivable from page 3, paragraph [0052] (see page 6, lines 23-32), and still further, on page 5, paragraph [0083] (see page 10, line 28-page 11, line 4).

Such an amended claimed subject-matter is distinguished over the reference by Chang. Namely, according to Chang, any content which constitutes a user interface is created after a selection by the user. Due to being selected beforehand by the user, any step of determination as presently claimed, at the browsing means, which profile type is selected by the user is superfluous and, hence, the follow-up steps as mentioned in the claim which depend on the determination, cannot be taught by Chang. Rather, according to Chang, communicating any service information to a respective entity is dependent on the user’s selection.

Thus, Chang does not disclose such features. Also, it is noted that the partial step of “determining, at the browsing means, which profile type is selected” is not identified in the pending U.S. Office Action by the U.S. Examiner to have a correspondence in Chang. Apart therefrom, it is believed that Chang does not render obvious or even suggest to remove any user selection for selecting a page relating to AIN services or alternatively, to switch-based services. Therefore, the thus modified claimed subject-matter is considered also to be not rendered obvious by the reference of Chang.

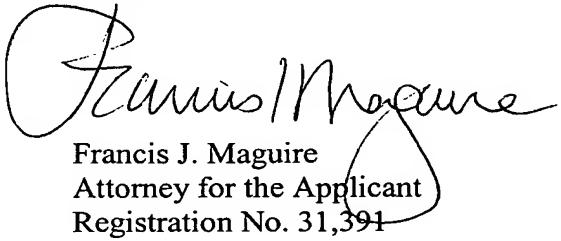
Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of claim 1 is requested. Regarding the dependent claims 2-28, 30 and 31, these all contain the limitations of amended claim 1 and for at least the reasons given above are novel and nonobvious over the Chang et al reference. Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of the dependent claims 2-28, 30 and 31 is also requested.

Regarding the obviousness rejection of claim 29, claim 29 depends from claim 27 which in turn depends from claim 1 and both contain the limitations of claim 1 as amended as explained above and is patentable for at least those reasons. Withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of claim 29 is requested.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is noted and it is agreed that the present invention is novel and nonobvious thereover.

The objections and rejections of the Office Action of February 16, 2005, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable, withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1-31, as amended, to issue is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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